

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1899.

## WASHINGTON END.

The fact that there is no one in Washington who represents the various interests of the Islands, before Congress, with the exception of the sugar interest, indicates either indifference to what legislation may be passed for the government of the territory, or implicit confidence that Congress will do that which is right.

While Mr. Dole as a member of the Commission has the right to be in Washington, at the expense of the Federal government, he does not, we are informed, desire to be there unless he is really needed in the interests of the Commission. The Commission expected him to join them before this in Washington, but have not urged him to come, owing to the increasing prospect of delay in the consideration of our affairs.

There are naturally enough many inquiries why Mr. Dole having the right, under the commission signed by the President and approved by the Senate, to be in Washington, does not appear there. The reason given by Mr. Dole is that he is not needed. This, in the minds of many earnest patriots is a miserable wicked excuse for not going, and the real reason for his unwillingness to go in their opinion is, that he will be, if he lands on the Mainland, at once arrested for treason in not declaring war against Spain, before President McKinley did, and for not sending an expedition, under Col. Fisher, to capture Manila, before Dewey got there.

If Mr. Dole is a candidate, he does not seem to have much practical knowledge of the way of working a campaign. He should open a correspondence with Platt and Quay, who are his fellow Republicans, and can give him some points on the best way of using opportunities.

## WILL THERE BE DELAY?

Aside from the discussions of the Press on the relations which exist between the newly acquired territories and the Federal government, private correspondence of value also shows that the statesmen in Washington, the captain and the crew of the Ship of State are allowing her to drift just now, while they take some reckonings. Capt. McKinley is on the bridge with his telescope, and hand on the engine bell, and his weather eye open for shoals. He "slows her down," while his lieutenants, the members of the Senate and House are trying to get the altitude of the tropical sun, which is just now obscured with clouds. The throwing of the lead shows some shoal water, and the men at the lookout see something that looks like breakers ahead. Some of the democratic crew shout, "go ahead," and others of the crew shout, "back her out," while the navigating officers are studying up the charts, in the hope that the old salt, Destiny who has piloted so many ships over strange seas may have traced out some courses and directions.

This means, we suspect, a halting in legislation for us.

While we living here, can clearly see a marked difference between the condition of Hawaii and that of the conquered lands, our experience reminds us that others residing elsewhere, including Congressmen, have no such clear understanding of the facts.

Our present peril, little or great as it may be, is that our own case may be changed with other territorial cases of a different kind. While in the end, the legislation affecting us may be suitable, and adopted to our needs, Congress seems disposed to take the view that any legislation regarding these Islands will be regarded as a precedent for legislation covering the other new territories. If Congress adopts a waiting policy regarding Cuba and the Philippines, it will probably extend this waiting policy to our affairs. The application of the principles of self rule and a free ballot must, sooner or later, involve any territory held by the nation. It would be comparatively easy to legislate for Hawaii, because Hawaiian laws have been substantially American laws, but only radical legislation will meet the cases of Cuba and the Philippines.

But will Congress recognize the wide distinction between the two cases? Congressmen, as a rule, are ignorant about our affairs, and the present danger is that it will lump our inhabitants with those of the Philippines and Cuba as savages that must be governed by the same rules. At least the presence of three cases involving to a limited extent the same facts, that is, the extent to which the inhabitants may govern themselves, will tend to keep the final discussion in each case in abeyance until there is more light

on the subject, and some common agreement can be reached.

There is enough Anti-Expansion opposition developed in Congress already to successfully oppose any hasty action. The returning soldiers are killing the military spirit, and those who usually shout the loudest for the flag are not willing to go to the front in the partially filled regular army. The sober mind is manifest everywhere. When the average mind of 70,000,000 of people becomes sober, it moves slowly.

Prompt action on our affairs, is most desirable. But Congress is not always an affectionate mother to the baby territories, and now that she has triplets, she may force them into the same bed.

## THE LAW—AND A HIGHER LAW.

The permit immigrants put faith in the word of this Republic, left their families and business here, and visited their ancestral homes in China. They believed that the permission to go and return was a contract which would not be broken. It was a contract as binding, until annexation took place, as the contract to pay the public debt.

This Republic made a contract of annexation with the United States. Owning to haste in the transaction, and a lack of important knowledge, the act of annexation was completed, without providing for, or protecting, the legal rights of these permit immigrants. Both the officers of the Federal government and of the territorial government are under obligation to execute the Federal law of annexation, however harsh or cruel or unjust it may be. The permit immigrants are deprived of their liberty, and their homes, by reason of the execution of this law.

But the territorial government still remains responsible to these permit immigrants for the loss and damage arising out of its failure to keep its contract with them. This is the higher law, and there is no escape from it.

The territory cannot, it is presumed, be held responsible in the courts, because independent States and sovereignties are lawless, so far as an individual is concerned. Only in the court of conscience is there any remedy. Courts of conscience are usually weak affairs.

It is probable, however, that the Federal government will find some way to relieve these persons from unjust pressure of the annexation law. It has happened more than once, when a law, through inadvertence, does injustice, that the executive and judicial powers discover a way of suspending its operation. But such an extreme measure must be taken by the Federal and not by the State or territorial authorities.

During the civil war, the penalty for desertion from the army was death. Many thousands deserted. Few were shot, because it was not popular to shoot them. There was always a way discovered, through which they could escape from the penalty.

## A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The English Parliament has voted the sum of \$85,000 per year, for an Agricultural Department for the West Indies. Its objects are:

1. To supervise and extend the work of the present botanic stations.
2. To start industrial schools for training boys in agricultural pursuits.
3. To encourage the theoretical (and to some slight extent the practical) teaching of agriculture in elementary schools.
4. To promote the teaching of scientific agriculture in colleges and schools.
5. To organize horticultural shows and exhibitions of implements and machinery suitable for cultivating and curing tropical products.
6. To prepare bulletins, leaflets, and other literature on subjects suitable for cultivation in the West Indies.

Congress will undoubtedly vote the money for an Experimental Station here. In the course of time it will do great good.

In the meantime, however, there is no strong public sentiment in favor of developing the smaller industries. There is no desire to distribute the commercial eggs in different baskets or to divert some part of the enormous sugar dividends to industrial "hedging." The men who have acquired large wealth, and should be leaders in the broadening of our industries, are, as a rule, the men who bow the lowest and most devoutly before the sugar god. With enormous resources for making on these Islands a model tropical industrial Exposition, with profit to many, we choose to import food and fruit from the Pacific Coast. We are educating all of the children in schools and filling them with "wants," which cannot be supplied.

Demerara and other British colonies did half a century ago, what is being done here. And now there is only a wall of suffering from those who had no foresight.

Once in awhile there is a bit of "favoritism" legislation that meets with the unqualified endorsement of all. This must be the case with regard to the act now before the House at Washington framed for the especial purpose of making places at the Annapolis Naval Academy for the brother of Ensign Worth Bagley and the son of Capt. Gridley.

## THREE PORTRAITS.

There are now on exhibition in the art rooms of the Pacific Hardware Company, several portraits by Cogswell, which, it is believed, will be purchased by subscription, and then be placed permanently in the Executive building.

The principal one is that of the late President Lincoln, and it is a rare picture, because it is a reproduction of the portrait of Lincoln, which is now in the White House, in Washington. That portrait was painted by Cogswell by order of Congress, and for it he received the sum of \$3000. The portrait now on exhibition here is a three-quarter length, instead of a full length, but in all other respects it is an exact duplicate of the White House picture.

One of its chief values is, that it represents Lincoln as he appeared before the annoyances and worries of office had turned him into a gaunt and careworn man. The White House picture will, it is said, be regarded always, as the standard portrait of Lincoln, and as it has been seen, and will hereafter be seen by multitudes of people who visit Washington, it will become of greater value each year. It will be a singular good fortune, if this little territory should be in advance of other territories as well as States, by having in its Executive building this duplicate of the White House portrait.

In this advanced outpost of the United States, where so many races are cast together, it would be most fitting to have in a public place, portraits of the men who have done great service to the country, because we are now educating many children of Asiatic blood to share in our political life. To these, and the many travelers from the Oriental countries, portraits of eminent Americans will be attractive and educational.

The other portraits on exhibition are those of Gen. Grant and President McKinley by the same artist. That of Gen. Grant is a reproduction of the one painted by Cogswell for the late Senator Washburn. The likeness is faithful and strong. Gen. Grant sat for it, and it is one of the few original portraits of that great captain.

The portrait of President McKinley is an excellent one. The friends of this statesman, who is now making American history, should feel that his portrait is as necessary as that of Lincoln and Grant in this outpost.

It is the intention of those who have the matter of subscriptions in charge, to place these three portraits in the Executive building.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

The recent trials in the criminal courts of persons charged with violation of law, by the practice of "Christian Science," again provokes discussion in the Press.

The Christian Scientists, even if their faith and practice is nonsense, as many intelligent people say it is, are by no means entirely without in the argument. To the most of us this faith cure seems to be preposterous affair, because it runs contrary to our usages, and habits of thought. It indeed seems ridiculous that a man or woman, without special knowledge, or calculation, or insight, or genius can rise up, and wave off in a moment, all that we know about medical science.

At the same time the prevailing ignorance of the mass of the people about the care of the body, and the treatment of disease is the opportunity of the Christian Scientists and of all the scores of people who discover and guarantee methods of cure—but do not cure.

When a man like Harold Frederic dies through the malpractice, it is charged, of one of these Scientists, there is much indignation, and a clamor for just punishment of the offender.

The theory of punishment is, that no one shall be permitted to treat sickness or disease unless he has a certain amount of knowledge which the community deems sufficient.

But the State is wholly inconsistent. The following is an advertisement in one of the religious journals, which has an enormous circulation in the States:

"Consumption, Coughs, Catarrh, La Grippe and Other Lung Troubles at Last Annihilated. Medicine reduced to exact science by the world's most famous physician. Apply to Dr. Slocum's Laboratory. Three bottles sent free."

The religious and many of the country secular newspapers are kept on their feet by advertisements of this kind. While there is a grain of truth in these statements so widely advertised, it is safe to say that on the whole they are false, misleading, and do frightful harm.

If the State interferes to save persons from their ignorance, in inviting the practice of Christian Science, it is equally bound to save them from their ignorance in the expensive use of these nostrums.

There seems to be an arbitrary line drawn between these quack medicines and Christian science. The State compels no person to take medicine, consult a doctor, or live up to hygienic laws. It permits the most shameful neglect of the precautions that experi-

ence suggests. It permits, and has nothing to say about it, if a sick person refuses medical treatment. It fails to threaten men with imprisonment or fine, if they do not do as the doctors tell them. It permits false and fraudulent declarations of the most positive character to be made, through the Press to millions of ignorant people, so that they are wickedly misled, suffer and die. It permits any man to kill himself with alcohol if he does it not too rapidly. It permits all sorts of hygienic barbarities and sanitary outrages, and then draws the line at the practice of the Faith cure, because there is something "unusual" about it.

The schemes and precautions adopted by the State to save men from the evils of their own ignorance have comparatively little value. Schemers spend their time digging holes for the ignorant to fall into. "Fads" have a peculiar fascination for some people. The State does its best work when it educates the people to distinguish between what is true and what is false. When it attempts to judge for them, it merely keeps them in a state of childhood.

Those who accept Christian Science, however, have some duties to their friends. Harold Frederic, like others, refused to be guided by his friends, in the choice of a physician. But when he died, he left his wife and children to become a burden on these friends, who had protested against what they believed to be the malpractice of Christian Science. Had he the right to use his own judgment, with the knowledge that if it was wrong, his own friends would be the sufferers.

## HEREDITY.

The Rev. Mr. Kincaid's reference, in his sermon on Sunday last, to the responsibilities of heredity, recalls a celebrated cartoon that appeared some years ago in Punch.

In the centre of the picture stands a stately thoroughbred short horn bull. In front of him stands his master, a young nobleman, weak and decrepit. He looks with admiration at the animal and says: "What a splendid creature you are!" And the bull replies: "And so would you be, my Lord, if your papa and mamma had been selected as carefully as mine were."

What should be one of the foremost problems of civilization today, is made one of the last in order and importance. The Responsibility of Heredity even the liberal thinkers and writers hardly touch upon.

When the essayist asks: "How shall a man escape from his ancestors, or draw off from his veins the black drop which he drew from his father's or mother's life?" the answer has been, and now is from the majority: "All things are possible with God." While the owner of a stock farm will not trust Providence to improve his stock, but carefully selects the papas and mammas of his fine herd, he will leave the mental and moral and physical characteristics of his own progeny to be shaped in ignorance, and then lament because Providence does not interpose and save him from the consequences of his own act.

Life gives little pleasure unless there is physical health. Those who are brought into the world with weak constitutions, and a narrow basis of vitality, have the right to charge their ancestors with the neglect of these responsibilities of heredity. Some years ago a brilliant young student who showed some eccentricity, was found dead in his bed, and an empty vial of laudanum stood on the mantel piece, and upon a paper over which was written these words: "This is not my deed, but the deed of my ancestors."

So ignorant is the civilized world, today, of the nature and responsibilities of heredity, that in only one State of the Union is there a law which permits divorce on the ground of permanent insanity. Insane progeny is really encouraged by the State.

## RED LIGHT.

Erfstein's investigations show, it is claimed, that seasickness is due to the lack of blood in the brain. A red color, he claims, will send the blood back to the brain. The use of bright red spectacles, accompanied with doses of calomel will, he claims, cure seasickness. The departure of our ocean and inter-island steamers make charming views of our social life. But if every passenger, decked with lels, looks over the taffrail through red glassed spectacles, upon his friends, it will modify the picturesque scene, and discourage the striking attitude of those who are fond of dramatic partings.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

A good deal of friendship and partnership in the world is mostly lunks.

Water pipes are now made of glass. Water is getting a little ahead of whiskey, in the use of glass.

Rev. W. A. Gardner, the new pastor of the Christian church, has an open countenance sure enough.

The sidetracks do a good business at the National Capital till the time for

## Almost Blind A GREAT STORM

Berofuta Affects the Eyes—Little Boy Treated by an Oculist With-out Relief—But Now He is Well.

"When my little boy was three months old his eyes became very sore and he was almost blind. I took him to an oculist who treated him for six months, and left him as bad as he was at the beginning. Finally Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I began giving it to him. In less than three weeks he was able to go into the sun without covering his eyes, and today his eyes are perfectly well, and his ears and nose, which were badly affected, are also well. Hood's Sarsaparilla has certainly done wonders for my boy." Mrs. JAMES H. PAINTER, Amador, California. Remember

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1.50 for \$5.00. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

voting on the issue arrives, then the main line commands all attention.

The trouble with this story of the earth exploding is that no theory of escape can be tacked to the kite yarn.

The army contractors are opposed to a general staff at Washington. This is strong argument in favor of the staff.

Enterprising citizens are determined to keep up the reputation of Honolulu for having the finest buildings between San Francisco and Sydney.

The Advertiser's Maui correspondent may be classed as an unusual reporter in that he failed to mention that the stove stolen by a Chinaman was hot. It is always hot stoves that are stolen.

In Emperor William's Throne Speech there is no mention of foreign relations or hint of any likelihood of internal differences. Thus is presented a situation of fancied security.

In his speeches in the South, President McKinley revealed that remarkable trait which enables a man of power to say no and makes the refused party feel as if a boon had been conferred.

The news from the Transvaal reads like an account of a political gathering in the Populist belt. In Colorado last fall the row in a meeting place resulted in a number of deaths without serious injury to the furniture.

The Czar is to follow up his disarmament proposal with a program to be submitted for the conference of representatives of the powers. It will be smooth sailing for the Czar till say the impetuous William or some other strong identity gets the floor.

Lord Charles Beresford is a schemer as well as a fighter and in the field of planning lays out a large scale. He proposes an alliance of Great Britain, the United States, Russia and Japan to maintain the "open door" in China. This suggestion will annoy France, and China is to be heard from yet.

Gen. E. S. Otis continues to report from Manila that the situation is unchanged. When in Honolulu Gen. Otis did not impress one as a man who would be gully of making any lightning or surprising changes. Perhaps he is waiting for the photographers to reach Holo from Manila.

The California Legislature who wants Coast lepers sent to Molokai might have included in his resolution a clause calling for the bridging of the Pacific from "the City" to Kalaupapa. In the words of Dooley, all this man needs is an index and some marginal references to be a bicyclopedia of useless information.

There seems to be a deadlock in the Senatorial contest in the California legislature. Grant leads, with Burns but a vote or two behind. Howard Wright, the speaker of the House, has raised a storm by going to Burns. Another member is accused of accepting a bribe to vote for Grant. The prospects are excellent for a dark horse.

The utterances of Barrett, ex-minister of Siam, in a public address at Shanghai are not to be accepted too seriously. True, Barrett was formerly a diplomat, but lately he has been a "special commissioner," (correspondent) for one of the American papers that is in the business of conducting war and advising the people.

The late Col. Waring was the greatest of sanitary engineers and an authority on municipal cleanliness unquestioned. He was sent to Cuba by President McKinley to place the city of Havana in healthy condition. Col. Waring's recommendations have just been published. The first one was: "Organize immediately a department of public cleaning . . . having for its function the maintenance of a constant state of cleanliness in all streets and public places. . . ." Honolulu once had a volunteer organization of this character precisely. It cleaned the town three and a half years ago, went out of business and has had no successor.

## Was Widespread Devastation By Land and Sea.

## LONDON WAS HIT HARD

Losses Enormous—Overflow of Thames—Damage on Coasts. On the Continent.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Widespread devastation on land and sea has been the result of the recent storm, and the aggregate losses of property are immense. This evening reports are gradually filtering through from the provinces, telling of dismantled houses, overflowing rivers, inundated streets and fields, buildings flooded, cattle and sheep drowned, railways disorganized and disasters to life and limb from falling debris.

London's parks and buildings suffered heavily. The Thames has overflowed along the upper reaches, with serious loss to the dwellers on the banks. Most of the coast towns have suffered severely. Promenades have been swept by the sea and harbors and piers damaged. Parts of Southampton are under water. The schools were closed this afternoon and this evening the tide is overflowing all boundaries and threatening serious results. In many parts of Portsmouth, boats were employed in the main streets to-day to take the school-children home. Numerous small wrecks are reported and all the life boats are kept exceedingly busy.

The City has been practically isolated all day long. No news or messages have been received from the Continent since the early morning, and communication with all parts of the provinces is seriously interrupted. There have been many wrecks of minor importance, and several lives have been lost along the coast. The gale, generally, has subsided, but another is approaching the Irish Coast.

While the storm was at its height yesterday, a train for Llanfairfechan, Wales, dashed into the sea, owing to the fact that the tracks were washed away. The firemen and engineer were drowned.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 3.—The whole country around has suffered considerable damage from the storm that has been raging for 12 hours.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 13.—No tidings came to-day from the fleet of overdue steamers, and as time passes other vessels are constantly added to the list. To-night there are 13 trans-Atlantic liners due or overdue.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Jan. 13.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Bulgaria, 15 days out from Hamburg for New York with general cargo and 224 passengers, arrived here this afternoon for coal. The Bulgaria is the seventh belated steamer to seek refuge within a week. She reports that the three other steamers are making for this Coast.

## REMAINS OF SOLDIERS.

All the Bodies Will Be Shipped Back to the States.

A dispatch from Washington says that the quartermaster's department has made the following statement: "Under a recent act of Congress the quartermaster-general is now making preparation for the removal of the bodies of our officers and soldiers interred at and in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, Ponce and other points in Porto Rico, Manila and Honolulu. Duly authorized relatives or representatives of the families of the deceased soldiers who wish the remains sent to their homes are requested to at once notify the quartermaster-general of such desire, stating in full the name of the soldier, the company and regiment to which he belonged, and the address of the town, county and state to which the remains are to be forwarded, and the names of the parties in whose care the remains are to be shipped, so that they can be advised of the date of shipment when made."

The act of Congress referred to appropriates \$200,000 for this purpose.

## WHERE IS THE RECORD?

(S. F. Examiner.)

While the country is proud of the glorious record of Col. Barber, which resulted in his promotion to a Brigadier General, it would be pleased to see plans and specifications showing just when and how he did it.

In the death of Congressman Dingley, the House of Representatives at Washington loses a man of strength and discernment and effectiveness. His state must mourn that she has been deprived of a capable publicist of integrity. The nation sees reduced by one the small group of men of the ability to cope with really great questions.